

533

1912 Dates J-BK

During invasion of Vandals in
533 Carthage was scene of battle
between Romans under BELISARIUS
and the Vandals under GELIMER.
After a sharply contested fight the
Romans gained a complete victory
and captured Carthage

533-534

Eastern Roman Empire destroyed
the Vandal power in Africa

Roman leaders: BELISARIUS, NARSES
Vandal leaders: VITIGES, TOTILA

BELISARIUS defeated the Vandals
in Africa

AD 533

DURANT

Intusprudentia (wisdom in the law) was defined in the Digest of Justinian.

Roman law as a whole flowed from 5 sources ① Under the Republic the ultimate source of law was the will of the citizen as leges in the Cenac & Contum Assemblies, and as plebiscita ("decided by the plebs") in the Tribal Assemblies, the Senate acknowledged leges

only when they had been proposed to the assemblies
with the proper formalities and by a magistrate
of senatorial rank. ② The Senate itself, in theory had
no lawmaking power under the Republic. In the later
Republic and under the Empire the *senatusconsultum*
had the force of law ③ Specific laws were the *edicta*
of the municipal officials, each praetor issuing
an *edictum praelectorum* inscribed on the wall.
④ the *consulatans praeceptum* - or statutes of the Prince
⑤ *Responso prudentialis*. Learned Jurists consult
Augustus gave such opinions force of law

533 AD

c. 505-565 AD

Belisarius recaptures Carthage
for Byzantines.

re. local under Justinian I

533-534 AD

Battle of Carthage - II (Wars of the Byzantine Empire)
Under the rule of JUSTINIAN I, the Great, the
Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire launched a long
campaign to recover the territories launched of the
Western Roman Empire that had been inundated by
the barbarians. The first blow was directed at Carthage,
its chief city of North Africa, where the Vandals
had been established for more than 100 yrs. In
the summer of 533 BELISARIUS sailed from
Constantinople to the TUNISIAN Coast with a force
of 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Landing
below Carthage, BELISARIUS marched on
the city from the east. Ten miles from his objective

533-553

The long campaign had sadly devastated Italy. Five sieges and the destruction of the aqueducts ruined Rome and reduced the population to a miserable few thousand in the lower city along the Tiber.

Justinian made no attempt to restore the ancient capital and its administration passed into the

HANDS OF THE PAPAL OFFICIALS.

The exarch rebuilt Ravenna and
refortified

533-534

Emperor Justinian promulgated the "Corpus Iuris Civilis" for the Roman World; like the "Theodosian" Code, it influenced subsequent civil and ecclesiastical law.